The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 2842 第二千八百四十二號 日二廿月十年寅丙治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1866. 三年禮 號八廿日一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Business Announcements.

THE ORIENTAL DISPENSARY AND SODA WATER MANUFACTORY.

F. P. SOARES & Co. beg to inform the Public, that they have this day opened the above Establishment on the premises, at the corner of Wellington and Peel Streets, and one door east of Messrs. J. Roberts, Snr. & Co.'s Auction Rooms.

The Dispensary will be under the Special Management of Mr. F. P. SOARES, whose long experience as a Dispenser, extending to a period of Thirteen Years at the Dispensary of the late Dr. Watson, from whom he holds first-rate testimonials, enables the advertisers to offer the assurance to those who may favor them with orders, that all prescriptions will be most carefully prepared, and other orders satisfactorily and very promptly executed.

The Medicines used are all fresh and of the very best quality, having recently been imported ex *Northfleet* from the best London Druggists.

Captains of vessels may have their Medicine Chests fitted up to advantage, both as regards Price and Quality of Drugs, &c.

PERDIO BOTTLES of various descriptions; CONCENTRATED ETHEREAL ESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER; SARSAPARILLA; DISINFECTING FLUID; HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT; COOKE'S PILLS; ASSORTED CODDS and other LOZENGES; PERFUMERY; TOILET POWDERS; POMATUM; GOLDEN OIL; SMELLING SALTS; SOAPS; HAIR, NAIL, and TOOTH BRUSHES; SYRINGES; EYE GLASSES, &c., &c., for SALE.

CHARGES MODERATE!!

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGERADE unequalled in excellence of quality and purity.

6m 1281 Hongkong, 15th June, 1866.

ARGUS HOTEL.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong that he has taken over the interest in the ARGUS HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his patrons, and the moderation of his charges to merit their support.

Orders for Dinners, promptly executed.

F. FAUBERT,
Argus Hotel, *Peel Street.*

tf 2185 Hongkong, 5th October, 1866.

WING KEE,
HONGKONG.
ENGLISH'S BAZAAR, No. 15,
Hat for sale
COALS OF ALL KINDS.
tf 12x7 Hongkong, 13th June, 1866.

TALBOT AND CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Nos. 120 and 122, QUEEN'S ROAD.
A READING ROOM attached. Entrance Free
tf 2823 Hongkong, 20th November, 1866.

ALEXANDER BIELFELD,
PRODUCE, SHARE AND HOUSE-BROKER,
Gage Street, No. 12
(CORNER OF HOLLYWOOD AND PEEL STREETS.)
HONGKONG.
tf 2241 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 18, ST. LOURENCO, MACAO.
LADIES and GENTLEMEN visiting Macao are respectfully invited to the above ESTABLISHMENT, where they will find every comfort and convenience desirable, and on the most reasonable terms.
For particulars apply on the Premises,
18, St. Lourenco, MACAO.
tf 2118 Hongkong, 7th November, 1866.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Sales on the 27th November, 1866.

GOODS SOLD	PRICE	PURCHASER
Foreign Cotton ...	$ 21.50	Foreign Merchant
D. B. Assorted Lastings	9.16	Meeching
Assorted Lastings	...24	Chong-hung
Assorted Spanish Stripes	192.50	Hongkong Merchant
No. 16-24 Cotton Yarn	35.00	Canton Merchant
8-4-lbs Grey Shirtings ...	2.50	Hongkong Merchant
Bengal Cotton ...	185.00	Canton Merchant
Vol. 16-24 Yarn	14.00	Sam-a-lam
Nabrow Leaved Greens ...	14.60	Kwong-fat-yuen
do. do. ...	1.80	Kwong-shing-wo
Siam Rice ...	2.290	Wing-wo
Japan Cuttlefish ...	1.00	Yandoong
Opium ...	1.00	Dhimthay Merchant
Sago Flour ...	2.50	Travelling Merchant
Canton Cotton ...	32.50	Canton Merchant
Dried Persimons ...	Tls. 3.50	Macao Merchant
Turkey Red Sartings	$ 3.65	Hongkong Merchant
Potatoe Flour ...	Tls. 1.1.9.	Travelling Merchant
Manila White Sugar ...	6.56	Japan Merchant

...NTON WATER.

Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
			HONGKONG.	
...horse, ...	Hinsen	Siam.	387 Chinese	
...R. Hood,	Henderson	Brit.	720 Jardine, Matheson & Co	
...Teer,	McClelland	Brit.	684 Jardine, Matheson & Co	
...ard III,	Greenough	Amer.	923 Order	
...Lubin,	P. Lance	Fren.	1162 Landstein & Co	New Castle
...Russell,	Lucas	Amer.	768 Smith, Archer & Co	
...ruza,	Diedrich	Ham.	383 Wm. Pustan & Co	Singapore
...ie Delitah,	Frahn	Prus.	174 Siemssen & Co	
...Alfred,	Bell	Brit.	323 Jardine, Matheson & Co	
...Nymph,	Fraser	Brit.	468 Landstein & Co	
...Serpent,	Windsor	Amer.	974 Bosman & Co	
...Chah,	Cunningham	Brit.	306 Phillips, Moore & Co	For Sale
...le Maria,	Overeiff	Dut.	297 Order	
...ley,	Doughty	Brit.	315 Oxford & Co	
...Marie Ferrer,	Simon	Port.	118 Wm. Pustan & Co	For Sale
...Kawar,	Tomlin	Brit.	497 Order	
...ro,	Sandrinelli	Ital.	218 E. & J. Meyer	
...Beach,	Tait	Brit.	334 Gibb, Livingston & Co	
...lie,	Hawes	Amr.	101 Chinese	
...Kies	Ham.	326 Wm. Pustan & Co	Ningpo	
...e Brothers,	J. Miles	Brit.	382 Wing-cheong-shun-hong	
...dale,	Sterry	Brit.	283 P. & O. S. N. Co	
...Cornelessen,	Arens	Dut.	900 Messagerie Imperiale	
...wah,	J. Morton	Brit.	318 R. W. Shaw	
...n,	J. Arterton	Span.	427 Reyrolds & Co	
...ndade,	Wyatt	Brit.	258 Order	
...Ann,	Gerner	Prus.	306 Ed. Schellhaus & Co	Saigon
...y,	A. Bolkies	Brit.	270 Boorjee, Hubmer & Co	Amoy
...low,	Foster	Brit.	291 Order	
...ory,		Brit.	201 McEwen & Co	Store Ship
			RECEIVING VESSEL.	
...Wilhiam,	Albinana	Brit.	1000 P. & O. S. N. Co	
...Adam,	J. Buncombe	Brit.	318 Dr. Samson Sons & Co	
			WHAMPOA.	
			STEAMERS.	
...ine Apear,	Swanson	Brit.	640 Gibb, Livingston & Co	Spore & Calcutta
...ed,		Amer.	370 Thos. Hunt & Co	Laid up
...ld,	Ashton	Brit.	715 Dr. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
...ie,	White	Brit.	1079 P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
...Orphan,	Blackler	Brit.	Union Dock Co	
...k	Wilson	Amer.	140 Thos. Hunt & Co	
			Evening between Canton, and Macao.	
			SAILING VESSELS.	
...r Victor,		Brit.	658 Aug. Heard & Co	New York
...ude,		York	837 Order	
...ude,	J. B. Fris	Prus.	480 Siemssen & Co	
...ingmoon,	Anderson	Brit.	468 Order	
...er,	Mitchell	Amer.	1189 Olyphant & Co	New York
...Lisa,	Hogg	Brit.	420 Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
...A. Jacob,	Sanervinda	Dut.	229 Order	
...e & Maria,	Meyer	Brem.	320 Meyhers & Co	
...ie,	Meier	Ham.	434 Siemssen & Co	
...ia Lucie,	Von Burgen	Ham.	400 Order	
...ge,	W. Taylor	Brit.	718 Smith, Kennedy & Co	Laid up
...nstan,	Patten	Amer.	481 Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
...rd Cobden,	Bischoff	Brem.	422 Russell & Co	
...Ann,	Oubrich	Brit.	443 Matheson & Co	Niagara
			CANTON.	
...Ching,		Chinese	Revenue Cruiser	
...ng,	Mason	Brit.	621 H. E., C. & M. S. P. Co	
			MACAO.	
...ra	Lindscott	Ital.	600 Order	Havana
...kok,	Chappel	Fren.	399 Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	Havana
...Gallinge,	J. Gnaind	Span.	488 Garrets & Co	
...y,	Stillitz	Brit.	388 Bernal & Co	
...y,	W. Schack	Brit.	396 R. B. Sherrard	
...ordia,	Grill	Port.	228 Reyrolds & Co	Laid up
...rdia,	Rather	Germ.	330 Order	Havana
...gle,	Dupont	Fren.	411 Order	
...Carrazanes,	M. Tatton	Span.	306 Reyrolds & Co	
...Dutch Hope,	Frudden	Belg.	795 Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	Havana
...ren,	E. Boncan	Fren.	309 Order	
...Jacoba,	Zeranese	Dut.	329 Fritz & Ebell	Java
...ranza,	Jose Ontas	Span.	1070 J. dos Benedios	
	N. Chiscopher	Brit.	924 M. A. dos Remedios	For Sale
...L. Meyer,	Moller	Ham.	278 Bernal & Co	Saigon
...ler,	Dunn		433 Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	Havana
...Andaline,	Van Eeck	Dut.	438 Reynvaan, Brother & Co	Havana
...ry IV,	Elgar	Fren.	765 F. P. Notoriah	Havana
...Young,	J. Triberr	Span.	470 Order	
...o,	P. F. dos Santos	Port.	452 A. A. da Melle & Co	Bangkok
...Chye-Seng,	Bastian	Span.	174 Order	
...an de Lek,	Rotgens	Dut.	606 Schimmann & Co	
...lei,	Schanck	Ham.	893 N. T. Armero	Havana
...Angelica,	Alcatraz	Span.	492 Order	
...la Laure,	Avril	Fren.	389 Landstein & Co	Havana
...s,	J. Achulugui	Span.	462 Reynolds & Co	Havana
...ann,	Beckwith	Amer.	452 Schwabe & Ingwan	Havana
...m,	Corell	Fren.	460 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Havana
...ust,	Weissenbruch	Dut.	744 Order	
...s Angeles,	Vildosola	Span.	504 Order	
...Fernando,	J. B. de Lara	Span.	186 Order	
...ficente de Paula,	Silva	Port.	452 Fortario & Co	Havana
...ndeiga,	Landeiro	Port.	314 L. Marques	Laid up
...oria,	Medwick	Aust.	368 Order	
...Casal Castle,	Hardy	Brit.	320 Reynal & Co	Batavia

Printed & Published, for the proprietor, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham Street, Hong-Kong.

Arrivals.

Nov. 27, SEA FORTH, Siam. bq., 312, Wan-a-Fook, Swatow, Nov. 21st, General.—CHINESE.

Nov. 27, LANDECOOT BRAUN, Hbrg. bq., 146, Schlotke, Chefoo, Nov. 17th, Pass.—BOHLSAU, HUBENER & Co.

Nov. 28, SINGAPORE, Brit. str., 1200, Wilkinson, Shanghai, Nov. 20th, Silk and Treasure.—P. & O. Co.

Departures.

Nov. 27, PORTLAND, for Whampoa.
Nov. 27, CALYPSO, for Bangkok.
Nov. 28, DORIS, from Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 27th, 1866.

Tynedale, for Foochow.
Undine, str., for Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.
Cumberland, for Singapore.

Passengers.

Per "Sea Forth" fr. m Swatow.
25 Chinese.

Per "Singapore" str., from Shanghai.
Messrs. Baker, Smith, Porter, Patit, White, Feller, Davenport, Minchaele, Conr. Doughty, Messrs. Smith, Robinson, Capt. Thompson, Mrs. Smith, and infant, Col. Lowell, Messrs. West, Bernhard, Arthur, Dinning, Stewart, Brown, Robertson, 2 Japanese, and 122 Chinese.

Reports.

The Hanoverian barque *Landroost Braun* reports having experienced strong N.E. gales, which carried away the maintopsail yard, and did other damage.

The British steamer *Singapore*, reports having had strong N.E. breezes the entire passage, passed str. *Bonnie-do* and *Peter of Brunker* pilot. *Dupleix* was to leave Shanghai on 25th, at noon for here and *Labourdonnais* for Singapore on the 27th, and the *Cadix* for here on 29th.

MACAO SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19, Arjeroto, from Whampoa.
13, Cumoe, from a Cruize.
23, Bella Gallega, from Hongkong.
23, Avon, from ...
21, Discoveo, from Saigon.
25, Mina, from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22, Dos Hermanos, for Hayson.
22, Cumoe.
23, Lancy Mejor, for Saigon.
23, St Fernando, for Manila.

Auction Sales To-day.

BOWRA & Co.
Household Furnitures, &c.

RAY & Co.
Cotton Thread, &c.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
Buildings, &c.

Now ready, at the "Daily Press" Office,
PART FIRST,
OF A NEW
ANGLO CHINESE DICTIONARY, QUARTO,
BY THE
REV. W. LOBSCHEID.
COURT AND PUNTI DIALECTS.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

THIS WORK was commenced in November, 1861, the compilation of the author then being that it could be comprised in one thousand four hundred pages, and would occupy two years. Many unlooked for obstructions, chiefly of a typographical nature, materially retarded the progress of the work in the first instance, and these being overcome, the author discovered that he had underestimated the extent and the importance of the vast task he had undertaken, and that it would occupy fully double the time and space which he had at the outset computed.

The publication of a work of such magnitude, and presenting so many and such varied obstacles, seldom fails to the limited resources of one single individual, as occurs in this case. The first sheets of the work is now issued, partly at the request of the author and partly to afford the Foreign Community of China an opportunity of attending that assistance to the publisher, which under the circumstances is usually so freely accorded.

The price of the book complete, will be $36, and it will be published in four parts at $7.50 each. But this objection presents itself to the sale of the parts separately, should the purchaser of one or more parts not take the others, a number of incomplete, and consequently valueless, copies will be left on the publisher's hands. To remedy this objection, in consideration of the circumstances already alluded to, it is hoped that those who see fit to patronize the undertaking by purchasing the first part, will not object to signing an engagement to take the remaining parts as they appear, or should they prefer it, to pay for the entire work in advance.

Missionaries supplied at Trade Price.

Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 15th Oct., 1866.

THE Undersigned will leave Hongkong for Bombay, on the 1st Proximo. All parties having claims against him will please send them in on, or before the 29th Instant.

STRAMJEE N. GUZDER.

72 2569 Hongkong, 24th November 1866.

MESSRS. SHARP & Co.,
Bill and Bullion Brokers,
Bank Buildings.

CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS upon the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, and the AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED, in Liquidation, Sterling or Banco Bills, Teal Drafts, Deposit Receipts, Current Account Balances, Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness NEGOTIATED FOR IMMEDIATE CASH.

tf 1917 Hongkong, 8th September, 1866.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1897 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1866.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned, on and after the 1st of November, will be conducted in their NEW PREMISES, in the *Queen's Road Central.*

G. FALCONER & Co.

tf 2306 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1866.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS.

JOHN PATERSON,
Late with Messrs LOGAN & Co.
House and Ship Plumber, Gas Fitter, and Zinc Worker.

Praya West, Aching's Yard, Next to Mr. LOGAN
tf 1150 Hongkong 15th April, 1865

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.

STEAM-TUG "FAME."

110 *H. P. NOMINAL.*
With Direct-acting Engines.

THIS powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from Sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

2296 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

STEAM-TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN."

THIS Powerful Tug is available at any time to Berth Vessels in the Harbour, or to Tow them to or from Sea.

For particulars, apply to the
Captain on board
or to J. E. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

2066 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

Banks.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, $1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £414,000.

Court of Directors.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
John Lewis Bonhote, Esq.
William Walter Cargill, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Chief Manager.
Patrick Campbell, Sub-Manager.

Bankers.
Bank of England.
Union Bank of London.

Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Dundas Cay, 23, St. Andrew Square Edinburgh.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.

Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Banking.

The Corporation receive money on deposit repayable on demand, upon which no interest is allowed.

They also receive money on fixed deposits repayable at twelve months' notice, upon which interest at five per cent. per annum is allowed.

They discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they make advances upon bullion and goods not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation issue Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, and on the Union Bank of London payable at Six months' sight; and they grant Circular Notes for the use of travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

They also issue Drafts on the Agencies and Branches of the Corporation at Shanghai, Yokohama, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

J. McDOUALL, *Manager.*

tf 1162 Hongkong, 14th April 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital paid-up £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserved Fund, £250,000.

Head-Office—No. 52, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Donald Larnach, Esq. — George Duncan Gillespie, Esq.
George Bell, Esq. — Ellis Farmer Gilman, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday. — David Ten Roberson Esq.
James M. Robertson, Esq. — or Office

David Trail Rattenbury, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*
William Benthie, Esq.—*Assistant Manager.*
Walter Ormiston, Esq.—*Secretary.*
William Jackson, Esq.—*Inspector of Branches and Agencies.*

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Doyle & Hawkins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.
Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs W. Nibal & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Ceylon { Colombo, Kandy, Galle
Singapore
Penang
Shanghai
Yokohama
Hankow
Mauritius
Saigon
Batavia

EMBUSHON DEPOSIT AGENCY,
198, George Street.

CHARLES PEARSON, ESQ., C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received, yis:—
Repayable at 12 months.....6% per annum.
" 6 " .....4% per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Bankable Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at six months' sight, also on its Branches above and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the manager.

Office hours—10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.

EDWARD ARTHUR, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 5 March, 1866.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—HON. JOHN DENT, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—WORKMAN VIGNIT, ESQ.
W. M. Pedder, Esq. — Geo. E. Moulton, Esq.
Alex. F. Heard, Esq. — Arthur Sassoon, Esq.
Geo. J. Holland, Esq. — Caleb T. Smith, Esq.
Henry B. Lemann, Esq. — Hon. Thos. Sutherland, Esq.

Managers:—

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Shanghae—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 5 " "
12 " 6 " "

In addition to the above fixed rates of interest the Company has adopted the principle of setting aside a certain portion of its yearly profits to be given as a bonus on the balances employed by the Bank. Customers keeping Current Accounts and Depositors will participate equally in respect of such Bonus, whether shareholders in the Company or not.

LOAN, BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Manager.*

Offices of the Company,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road.
March 3, 1866. tf 929

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA and JAPAN (Limited).
Capital, £4,000,000 Sterling
In 40,000 Shares of £100 each
of which, only £25 is to be called up.
Subscribed, £1,000,000.
Paid up, £903,683.
Head Office, No. 1 Bank Buildings, E.C. London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William F. Allen, Esq., Alderman. — James Leith, Esq.
William Frederick Baring, Esq. — Samson David Sassoon, Esq.
James Nugent Daniel, Esq. — J. Macbeth Smith, Esq.
Philip Shaw Hatcher, Esq. — Richard Spencer, Esq.
William Harcourt, Esq. — Philip Vanderkiel, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.—John Crossley, Esq.
Secretary.—R. Swire Tomlin, Esq.

Edinburgh Branch.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunimail.
James Mackintosh, Esq., Jun., of La Mancha and late of Calcutta.
John A. Murray, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The National Bank. — The Alliance Bank.

Agents.

In Scotland, The National Bank of Scotland.
In Ireland, The National Bank of Ireland.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Point de Galle, Manila, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, Nagasaki, and Kiukiang.

Banking.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed, until further notice, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on all balances not exceeding $15,000; but special arrangements may be made, if desired, for balances above that amount.

Fixed Deposits of money will be received at the following rates of interest, viz.,
For 3 months certain at 4½ per cent per Annum
" 2 do. do. " 4 do. do.
" 1 do. do. " 3½ do. do.
and for longer periods according to arrangement.

Approved Bank Bills are discounted and Advances made upon Bullion and Goods not of a perishable nature.

Exchange.

The Bank purchases Bills on Europe, India, China, Japan and Australia, and issues Drafts on England on the Bank of England, the National Bank, and the Alliance Bank, Limited; and on the various Branches and Agencies of the Bank in India, China, Japan and Australia, at the current rates of the day.

Office Hours 10 to 3. Saturday 10 to 1.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Manager.

DAVID HRAN, Manager.

tf 2066 Hongkong, 28th August, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Copy of the Vesting Order of the High Court of Chancery, in England, in the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, is published for general information.

"Vice Chancellor STUART
in Chambers."

"THURSDAY, *23rd August, 1866.*"

"In the matter of the *Companies*, Act 1862."

"And in the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST."

"Upon the application of the Official Liquidator of the above named Corporation, and upon hearing the Solicitors for the Applicant, and for the BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN and the ORIENTAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, CREDITORS of the said Corporation, and for CHARLES HARRISON, a Contributory of the said Company. It is ordered that all the property, real and personal, including all interests and claims, and rights to sue, put of property, real and personal, and including things in Action belonging to or vested in the said Corporation, or to or in any person or persons in trust for or on behalf of the said Corporation, or to or in any person or persons in trust for and on behalf of the said Corporation whersoever the same is situate, do vest in the said Official Liquidator."

"Pursuant to the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, C. 99, Sec. 18, I HEREBY CERTIFY the above to be a true Copy of the Record in my Custody."

(Signed) J. A. MURRAY,
"Clerk of Records and Writs of the High Court of Chancery in England."

By Order,
HENRY C. CALDWELL,
Solicitor for the Official Liquidator.

tf 2349 Hongkong, 26th October, 1866.

NOTICE.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the issuance of Bills drawn on India and China on Europe, the undersigned *hereby give notice* that from 1st January, 1867, their Bra ches and Agencies in the East, will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. H. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

P. F. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

J. GUBBLEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.

J. C. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

G. PIESSON,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.

tf 1795 Hongkong, 21st August, 1866.

NOTICE.

A SUB-AGENCY of the Oriental Bank Corporation, under charge of Mr ALEXANDER PATERSON, has been OPENED at FOOCHOW.

J. McDOUALL, *Manager.*
Oriental Bank Corporation.

tf 1899 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1866.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees.

The Hon. J. Whittall, Esq.
Hon. John Dent, Esq. — H. G. Thompsett, Esq., R.N.
Warren Delano, Junr., Esq.

Directors.

H. R. Gibb, Esq. — W. Adamson, Esq.
Waldemar Nissen, Esq. — R. Brand, Esq.
Palanjee Framjee, Esq. — Geo. Maclean, Esq.
A. Heard, Esq. — The Rev. J. J. Irvin, D.D.
R. B. Lemmann, Esq. — Jere Murphy, Esq., M.D.

Committee of Management.

The Hon. J. Whittall, Esq., *Chairman.*
Thos. Sutherland, Esq. — H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.N.
Geo. Helland, Esq.

Donations of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

Captain A. Overbury assumes the duties of Superintendent from this date, to whom or to the Committee, any information required in connexion with the "Home" should be made.

tf 2079 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1866.

NOTICE.

IF the GENTLEMAN who BORROWED, a few days ago from a Friend's Library, Volume 7, of the "WAVERLEY NOVELS," will RETURN the same to the Undersigned, he will very much oblige.

BOWRA & Co.

tf 2525 Hongkong, 17th November, 1866.

ENGRAVINGS.

CHAS. T. CAUPP & Co., have received ex "*ELLORA*," a new and beautiful selection of ENGRAVINGS, and of ALBUMS filled with Photographs after works of Celebrated Painters, a kind inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

6w 2389 Hongkong, 26th November, 1866.

Auctions.

BOWRA & Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, No. 2, Gage Street, Corner of Lyndhurst Terrace,

THIS DAY,

the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.,

Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Crimson Covered COUCHES, Marble Top TABLES, Large PIER GLASSES in Gilt Frames, Easy CHAIRS, Handsome ENGRAVINGS, Marble and Alabaster STATUETTES, Crystal ORNAMENTS, WARDROBES, Marble Top TABLES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, CHESTS, DRAWERS, MIRRORS, Inlaid TEAKS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, ICE CHESTS, OFFICE FURNITURE, MONEY SCALES, OFFICE DESKS, PRESSES, LAMPS,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7 l. 7.

2575 Hongkong, 24th November, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.,

the FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLES, &c., &c., of the PACIFIC CLUB, at the Rooms on *Stanley Street.*

Agents.

This FURNITURE, &c., consists of Two Thurston's BILLIARD TABLES with FIXTURES COMPLETE, BOOKS, PERIODICALS, CHANDELIERS, PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued and the articles ready for examination on the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

DE SILVER & Co.

2590 Hongkong, 26th November, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co., will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 28th November, 1866, at Noon,

At their Sales Room.

3 Cases silk Encroes Refined LOAF SUGAR.
10 " MUSKETS.
" COTTON THREAD.
2 " ENGRAVINGS in Gilt Frames.
13 Pieces BROWN HOLLANDS.
18 " White SHIRTING LINEN.
27 " Regatta SHIRTING MUSLIN.
15 " Black CLOTH.
2 Cases Manila CHEROOTS.
17 Dozen Meerschaum PIPES.
10 Pieces Coloured FLANNELS.
14 Dozen Men's SHIRTS.
19 Pieces Fancy DOESKINS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars, weighed at 7.1.7., the venue and inventory to be at purchasers' risk immediately after the fall of the hammer.

2602 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale contained in mortgage deed, on the Premises,

THIS DAY,

the 28th November, 1866, at Noon,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Section E., of INLAND LOT number 102, situated in *Jarvis Street*, together with the BUILDINGS thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash upon fall of the hammer in Mexican dollars at 7 l. 7. The property to be at the purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer, and purchaser to pay all expenses of transfer.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

2564 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions, to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 29th November, 1866, at 11 o'clock A.M.

At Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.'s Godowns.

For account of the consignees,

13 Cases PRINTS & PAPER.
10 Kilts Genuine HAVANNAH CIGARS.
20 Cases BELL GIN.
2 Cases of CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.
150 Cases BELGIAN TOBACCO.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

2604 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale contained in the mortgage deed, on the Premises,

TO-MORROW,

the 29th instant, at Noon,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as Section D, of MARINE LOT number 11, and the BUILDING thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash upon fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. The Property to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer and the purchaser to pay all expenses of transfer. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

2566 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of the MORTGAGEE, on the premises, on

SATURDAY,

the 1st December, at 4 P.M.

INLAND LOT, No. 747 to the East of the Slaughter house, Sringapore, and South of the Police Station. The Lot, measures North, 225 feet; South, 225 feet; East, 100 feet; and West 100 feet, containing in the whole 22,500 square feet, and it will be sold with the building materials at present thereon. There is a well of water on the premises. Rent $30.25 per half year.

SHARP & Co.,
Auctioneers & Valuators, of Lands, Houses, and Estates.
Bank Buildings.

2526 Hongkong, 17th November, 1866.

FOR SALE, AT SAIGON.

SEVERAL Lots of LAND, some with and some without buildings, all admirably well situated, viz:—

LOT 1.—One Lot of 1,751 square metres, at the junction of the Saigon River, in the Chinese survey, facing the Messageries Imperiales promenade, near the Post Office; the Semi-place is a most central place, with a small old building let to Messrs. Michel & Co., at a rental of $65 per month.

LOT 2.—Four Lots, together 2,340 square metres, angle of *Rue de l'Empereur* and the Chinese survey, with a small old building let for 18 months at $35 per month.

LOT 3.—One Lot 4,416 square metres, angle of *Rue Catinat* and *Quai Napoleon* facing the *Rue Odinot*: This plot of land can easily be divided into four nice lots; there are on it, Yards, Sheds, and Bui dings, and on one of the most frequented streets, the shops on it, 27 in number, are let at an average of $25

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—$750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public:—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.
DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	330 feet.	
Breadth	80	"
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½	"
Do. Neap Tides	16	"

NEW DOCKS, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	400 feet.	
Breadth	90	"
Depth of water at Spring Tides	21½	"
Do. Neap Tides	21½	"

This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	550 feet.	
Breadth	80	"
Depth of Water at Spring Tides	16½ to 17	"
Do. Neap Tides	13½ to 14	"

This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	340 feet.	
Breadth	60	"
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18	"
Do. Neap Tides	15	"

This place are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

Built of Wood.

DOCK C.

Length	260 feet.	
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14	"
Do. Neap Tides	11	"

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	161 feet.	
Depth of water at Spring Tides	12.6	"
Do. Neap Tides	9.6	"

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.	
Depth of water at Spring Tides	9	"
Do. Neap Tides	8	"

D and E are Mud-Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Engines. The Engineers' Shops are fitted with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the largest scale, and driven by steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's Shops are equally supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried on under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 21 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying the Hulls to Steamships, for constructing which they have ample facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Shipwright general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (110 Horse-power, nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will tow them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *Cingalese Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel with reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary, or, when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

if 2295 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS AGENTS, and COMMANDERS, are hereby informed, that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT, at the above Port, afford every facility for Repairing all Sparring Vessels and for Cleaning and Painting Iron and Steam Ships.

Their large Graving Dock, 280 feet long on the Blocks is fitted with Working Gear, and the average Spring tides can take Vessels Drawing 14 or 17 feet Water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. An ample stock is kept on hand of Timber, Oregon Spars, Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of Material required for Dock Yard use.

The Premises contain an Engineers' Workshop, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the Works are superintended by Resident Europeans, viz., a Shipwright, an Engineer, a Blacksmith, Dry Gunkerer for the reception of Vessels stores &c., when requiring to discharge.

JOHN RIACH & Co.,
Hongkong, or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1866.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters to their Establishments at WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks in Whampoa which comprise four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Year and are now in good Working Condition.

The Docks are emptied out by a Steam Pump in Five hours and available at taking in Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.

The Work Shops comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmiths, Boiler Maker, and Founder—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Marine Machinery.

The Stores in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A Jetty, with a powerful Lifting Shears, is attached, which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rate.

All Work carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars, apply to

A. F. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

or Capt. T. B. BENNELL, *Manager at Whampoa.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel having reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

if 950 Hongkong, 21th March, 1862.

Docks.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the 16st eighteen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill springs average 17 feet, Neap 14 feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance, and two following days, One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged, beyond that period, each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR.—European Foreman per day	$5.00	
Caulker " "	1.25	
Native Carpenter "	.75	
Punchow "	.45	

For further particulars as to the price of Coppering, &c., &c., apply to:

T. D. T. TRESIDDER, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON and BOYNE, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Wyoming*. Vessels requiring the services of this Tug, either from Matson (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon) or from the Wide Dock, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SEEY,
Manager.

Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied, otherwise than by the Dock.

if 1514 Foochow, 21st July, 1866.

NOTICE.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA. (LIMITED.)

THE third Call of Five Hundred Dollars ($200) per Share is due on the 4th January next, and is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY against receipts for the payment (which will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per Annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after the above date.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

if 2753 Hongkong, 8th November, 1866.

Miscellaneous Wants.

WANTED TO RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, situated above *Caine Road*, with GAS and WATER laid on, having Parlour, Dining-room, Four Bedrooms, Bathrooms, and Out-buildings for servants.

Possession required on or about 15th Instant.

Address P. H. at the Office of this Paper.

if 2921 Hongkong, 26th November, 1866.

WANTED to RENT, for a 1st January, 1867, a HOUSE, containing not less than 3 or 4 Bedrooms, and 2 Sitting Rooms, besides Bath Room, usual Servants' Offices, and Stabling for 3 or 4 Horses. A CENTRAL POSITION, on or about the level of the *Caine Road* with view of the harbour preferred. Address, stating rent required to K. O., *Daily Press* Office.

if 2924 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866.

WANTED,

A EUROPEAN NURSE for a Family in Shanghai. Apply to A. G., *Daily Press* Office.

if 2370 Hongkong, 30th October, 1866.

WANTED by an ENGLISHMAN a situation as BOOK-KEEPER or CLERK, has been Eighteen months in the Colony, can give good references, and make himself generally useful.

Address, Q. A. D., *Daily Press* office.

if 2933 Hongkong, 24th September, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company has this day been registered as with Limited Liability under the provisions of "The Companies Ordinance, 1865."

The Articles of Association lie for Signature at the office of F. I. Hopsland, Esq., Solicitor to the Company.

Dated this 2nd day of March A.D. 1866.

By Order
R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

if 515 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five Dollars per Share, on all Shares in the above Company, will be due, on the 16th November next, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, after which day interest will be charged at the rate of Twelve per cent. per Annum on all overdue calls.

By Order of the Directors.

R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

if 1274 Hongkong, 18th June, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that they can now obtain Share Certificates for Shares in the above Company in Exchange for Bankers Receipts, at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers' Buildings.

By Order of the Directors,

R. B. SLATE, *Secretary.*

if 418 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1866.

CITY HALL.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the SHAREHOLDERS and the PUBLIC in general, that PANG AHAU, whose Tender for erecting the CITY HALL was accepted at the MEETING held on the 23th August last, has refused to enter into a Contract, and in consequence a Contract has this day been entered into with TUNG FAU, for the construction of the BUILDING, the amount being $15,000.

P. RYRIE,
On behalf of the City Hall Committee.

if 2126 Hongkong, 26th October, 1866.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN T. LAURES, of the French ship "*SAINT AUBIN*," per the Undersigned, will be RESPONSIBLE for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of said vessel.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
Agents "St. Aubin."

if 2570 Hongkong 24th November, 1866.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

PERSONS requiring SITTINGS for the half year commencing on the 1st October, are requested to apply to

KORT. S. WALKER, *Treasurer.*

if 2190 Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN, or Married Couple can be accommodated, on moderate terms, with Comfortable Board and Lodgings in a very healthy locality, and within a short distance of the Post Office.

Address S. W., *Daily Press* Office.

if 792 Hongkong, 31st October, 1866.

THE Undersigned will not be RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted by Captain J. LE SCOUR, the Officers, or Crew of the British brig "*HASTY.*"

JOHN BURD & Co.

if 2431 Hongkong, 6th November, 1866.

THE Office of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to No. 3, *Wyndham Street*, to the Premises formerly occupied by the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, between Mr. A. BOYSE's and Messrs. LAPRAIK & Co.'s premises.

FIRBELIO DEGREN & B.

in 2107 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1866.

THE Undersigned after having spent Fifteen Years in COMMERCIAL PURSUITS in China, have been compelled by unfortunate circumstances to establish myself as OPIUM INSPECTOR AND GENERAL BROKER, and trust my proper attention to my business to deserve a portion of the patronage of the Mercantile Community of Hongkong.

My Office is in *Wyndham Street*, No. 25, second house from the GERMAN LOD.

REUBEN SOLOMON.

in 2402 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

OWING to the frequent occurrence of loss arising from Vessels employing SAND or MUD as ballast, the undermentioned Insurance Companies have mutually agreed to decline from and after the First of January next, all Insurances by Vessels thus ballasted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.
Secretaries Union Insurance Society of Canton.
For the North China Insurance Company.
Charles Macintosh Agent.
RUSSELL & Co.
Secretaries Yangtze Insurance Association.
AUGUSTUS HEARD & Co.
General Agents China Traders' Insurance Company Limited.

if 3053 Hongkong, 21st December, 1865.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Manila.—Per *Union*, To-morrow, the 29th instant, at Noon.

MARRIAGE,

On the 8th September, at the Chapel, Tortoth Park, by the Rev. H. H. Gaud, ROBERT HEYMAN, Commander P. & O. Company, third son of the late Captain Thomas Methven, R.N., St. Andrew's, Pitlochrie, to CATHERINE EMILY, daughter of the Honorable George Allen, M.L.C., Tortoth Park.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 28, 1866.

WHILE public attention is turned to this notion that the Chinese are meditating an attack upon Hongkong, it may be worth while to consider the broad questions connected with all such alarms. In the first place, "the Chinese" is a vague expression and before any exceptional apprehensions need be roused by any rumor of their intentions, it might be well to be confronted with some more definite antagonists. There is the Chinese Government and the independent predatory classes, from either of which danger might be apprehended, under certain circumstances. So far as the Government is concerned however, we have passed through the period of our history in this country when it might be prudent to watch perpetually for attempts on its part to drive all foreigners into the sea. The prejudices of the Government have been partially overcome and the old unreasoning antipathy to the presence of foreigners in China partly laid aside, but beyond this wars such as those which we have fought in this country are not altogether unproductive of results. At a very great cost we have shown the Chinese Government that the power of European nations must be respected, that the lives, property and rights of individual Europeans must be looked upon as sacred. From time to time the foolish action of diplomatists who think it a fine thing to sacrifice the interests of their countrymen in a dispute with the native Government, and assume an attitude of grand cosmopolitan superiority to the humble duty of protecting and furthering those interests, may endanger the durability of lessons bought at an immense military cost. Still unwise as much of the British diplomacy in China has been since the last war, it is not to be supposed that great event has as yet been forgotten. We are still enjoying the advantages which were obtained for Englishmen at the Taku Forts and at Pekin, and it is nonsense to imagine that the slightest direct, and unprovoked attack would be made on this colony or any English settlement in China at the instance of the Chinese Government. That Government, however, is weak towards its own subjects to a contemptible extent, and possibly treacherous, so that while on the one hand we have to contemplate the possibility that at any time armed bands having their own interests in view may attempt aggressive operations against foreigners independently of the Government, it is also on the cards that underhand measures might be taken by anti-foreign authorities at Canton for instance, to procure an attack on Hongkong which should apparently be carried out to the mere purpose of robbery. Beyond these possibilities there is a third. The slumbering organisation of the Canton Braves might perhaps escape and the colony be called on to face the facilities of a forcibly half political, and half predatory, and certainly bargainable to carry out any warlike operations than a mere body of pirates band gathered together for the simple purposes of plunder. In former times, in the old Canton days that is to say, it is the impression of those who had opportunities of personal observation, that all the serious attacks made on the foreign factories were designed by the Canton Braves, a sort of volunteer force dating back as far as 1842 formed in the first instance to revenge injuries which the native villages had suffered during the operations of the British troops. Beyond the famous bread poisoning attempt, no enterprise has been set on foot against the Colony of Hongkong, but if any thing of the kind ever should be tried the Canton Braves might fairly be suspected of being concerned in its origin.

All this amounts to saying that while the danger of an attack by Chinese on this colony is not worth any apprehensions of a serious nature, the government is bound to be constantly prepared to defeat such an attempt if it be contemplated. The Chinese are in the way, but most of them contrived to obey the order, except the Pa lao, which did not fire at all, and the Bolloraph, which only fired two shots. The firing was rather wild, and little damage would have been done, if an attack had been made, but the Achilles, which is comparably the best and most efficient seagoing ship afloat of any navy. The experiment was a very hazardous one, so there was no risk at all going taking chance and trusting to luck. The Achilles and Sphinx, both of tons of water being taken in. Some of the ships could be seen rolling their ports completely under water, the guns commencing filling with water, and remaining so for a short time, however, pointed out every direction, broadside on to the swell, or head on, and seemed to be as steady as a church, the whole time. No damage or accident was reported, but the swell continuing with considerable heavy swells after dark, the Oneida sprang her mainyard, the Achilles carried away her main and mizzen topgallantmasts and sails, and the Lord Clyde her jibboom. On the 27th the Ocean was ordered to Hubby Bay to coal, report damaged and rejoin the squadron. Late at night on the 28th the missing Research have in sight, and in the morning telegraphed the welcome intelligence that she had lifted from the Reef, if coming that she also had parted company and had sustained some more unimportant damage. Her return for the present is not expected to be made public, but it may, where letters for the fleet may still be addressed for the next fortnight. It has been decided to give the ships a thorough trial, and they are expected to keep the sea till nearly the end of October.—*Herald.*

NOTHING TOO HOT OR TOO HEAVY.—Thieves, new-a-day plagues, failing to realise the old formula, and find nothing "too hot or too heavy" for their enterprise. Yesterday a police case was recorded in which a man stole a leg of mutton from a pot of boiling water; and now, at the Middlesex Sessions, we find three men indicted for stealing a barge with £600 worth of cotton on board. The vessel was moored with an iron cable off the London Docks, and was safe at midnight. About two o'clock it was observed by the police drifting near Ratcliff-cross, and the accused on board, breaking up a bale of cotton. One of the prisoners made a desperate attempt to reduce the offence to the smallest possible dimensions by saying he was taking a bale of the cotton for a quilt in the yard! They were convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—*Standard.*

THE LAST "SHAM" THING FROM THE STATES.—Another extensive fraud (writes the *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent) has been added to the catalogue of American "financing" operations that has already astonished the world. A firm in New York, whose name is kept secret, during the war procured a number of large contracts for the delivery of naval stores and metals to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. This is the principal yard in the United States, and requires a large amount of goods, and the firm in question made a criminal arrangement with the officers of the yard to give the receipts in full for the delivery of goods when in reality only a portion of the moneys receipted for had been delivered. These receipts were sufficient vouchers for the United States disbursing officers to pay for the goods, and the great profit then obtained was divided between the contractors and the officials. In this way the Government was defrauded of over a million dollars during the last four years, and the fraud was not discovered until a few days ago. The law officers at New York are engaged in searching out the various items of loss, and have discovered the most corrupt system to be existing in the Navy-yard. Thus, 950 barrels of white lead were paid for, and but 400 delivered; 800 barrels of copper nails paid for and but 400 delivered; and so the list runs on at great length. The fraud was made known by one of the officers, whose share of the plunder was disputed and finally withheld by the contractors, when he determined to take revenge by laying bare the whole matter.

Police Intelligence, November 26th.

BEFORE J. J. WHYTE, Esq.

SAILORS' ARREST BY PRESENCE.

Henry Barwood, seaman, belonging to the British ship *Clifton*, was charged with taking three pairs of shoes from a Chinese shop in Queen's Road, and refusing to pay for the same.

Quan-sang, shoemaker, stated that about a week ago, prisoner and another European came to his shop and each ordered three pairs of shoes for which they agreed to pay $2, each, the other man paid his $2, and took the shoes, and this morning the prisoner came and took his shoes, but refused to pay for them, prosecutor followed and gave prisoner in charge on board a boat.

Prisoner stated that himself and shoes, a quarter master at board the P. & O. Co's steamer *Ganges*, took the lasting stuff to prosecutor who agreed to find the sole leather and make up six pairs of slippers for $1.50, his shoes paid the money for the lot and took his three pairs, he is now gone away in the *Ganges*, prisoner therefore went to-day and took his three pairs when prosecutor demanded $2, from him.

A workman in prosecutor's shop deposed that prisoner and his "shum" agreed to pay $3.50 for the six pairs of shoes, the other man to pay $1.50, and prisoner $1, as he had no stuff to make up which the other man had.

EVAN Robinson, one of the boarding house keeping *Genus* was called as a witness, but knew nothing at all about the affair but what he was told and was sharply ordered down by the bench.

The magistrate, "you are evidently one of those sailors who are knocking about the colony trying to cheat unfortunate Chinamen, you will pay prosecutor $3, one dollar for each pair of shoes."

Prisoner, "then he may keep his shoes."

The magistrate, "he will not keep his shoes, and if you do not like to pay the $3, you can go to gaol for a week."

PRISONS COMMITTEE COURT.

On-kin-chun, steward unemployed, was charged with attempting to pass a bad dollar in payment for fees at the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

P. Handrickson, stated that among some dollars paid to him yesterday by prisoner, the bad coin produced was one of them and it being a bad one, witness gave him in charge.

Prisoner acknowledged to paying in the dollar produced, he stated that he imagined the fee to be only $2 but finding it more, he borrowed $2 from Low-saum, the contractor repairing the Supreme Court, and this was one of those dollars.

The case was put off and a subpœna issued for the appearance of Low-saum.

SERVICING OBJECTION.

Wong-ating, opiate, West Point, an old offender, was charged with being a suspicious character and dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony.

P. C. 323, yesterday evening at about 5 p.m. saw prisoner and three others in Second-street West Point, on seeing him the whole four commenced to run, and witness seized prisoner on suspicion, in doing which his queue came off.

Mr. Dowling characterised prisoner as an incorrigible rascal and one never out of gaol, who had been twice publicly flogged and was one of those who in gangs attacked people in the street, he was in fact half-way out of gaol and never worked at all for his living.

The magistrate, said that he would have to work for three months now anyhow, as he would commit him to hard labour for that time, as the only way in which he would be required to find sureties for his good behaviour for nine months, more and see who would get a third fine.

The Channel Fleet.

This squadron, consisting of the following ships—Caledonia, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Yelverton; Lord Clyde, with the flag of Rear Admiral Warden; Achilles, Hector, Pallas, Bellerophon, Research, and the turret-ship Wyvern, left Portland Roads on the 30th Sept., for an experimental cruise in the Atlantic, the rendezvous being lat. 48 deg. N., and long. 12 deg. W., about 200 miles to the westward of Ushant, and the same distance due south from Bantry Bay. The fleet proceeded under steam down Channel, and when off the Start about 9 p.m., fell in with a hard gale from the westward, in which the Research, Mr. Reed's first attempt, disappeared altogether, and was not seen from 8 o'clock about half-past six. When the morning of the 23rd dawned, Mr. Reed's new experiment, the Pallas, was observed to have come to grief, having washed away her jib-boom. None of the fleet appeared to have suffered to the slight degree, the turret-ship, although of small tonnage, behaving remarkably well. On the 23d, steaming head to wind with a heavy swell from the NW., the ships rolling from 25 to 30 degrees, the Admiral ordered Bellerophon and Wyvern, making if they could work their way to Bantry Bay. Both answered in the affirmative. The fleet at the same time asked permission to form in a gun or beach side, and on obtaining the required leave, sailed and appeared to take in weather through her ports. None of the other ships ventured to repeat the experiment. The heavy swell continued, with a low barometer, indicating a gale somewhere near, which, however, did not reach the shore. On the 24th, being well clear of the Channel and not far from the rendezvous, fires were banked up, and the fleet proceeded under sail, making as necessary, in which the Caledonian fired the highest improvement, the superiorities and costly Bellerophon, invariably failed. This, of course, would be a serious disadvantage in the case of her machinery failing her on a lee shore or in action. In either case her destruction would be inevitable. She does not seem to sail well, either for the Hector, whose station was close astern of her could spare her any unmoasted canvas. The Wyvern being short of fuel, left the fleet for Bantry Bay on the evening of the 22d, with orders to fill up with coal and rejoin the squadron. On the 25th the monotony of cruising backwards and forwards round and round the rendezvous was relieved by an order from the admiral to try rate of sailing on a signal, with prepared sail, which, in the breeze, was fresh, the ships unable to carry royals. The Achilles was an easy first in the race, the Pallas for some time a good second, the Bellerophon (of which so much was expected) nowhere. Towards the latter end of the trial people were sent into the Pallas, in her endeavours to keep a good position, was observed to carry away her maintopgallantmast, and in the morning reported her mainyard as sprung. On the 26th, in a very heavy swell from the northwest, the ships rolling frightfully—some of them as much as 30 degrees—the admiral asked the officers ships if they could fire their guns, to which, seem replied in the negative. However, in the afternoon the Lord Clyde ordered to be got up mitrailleuses, targets thrown overboard, and the ships to fire 15 shots each. They were still rolling in about 30 degrees, in the way, but most of them contrived to obey the order, except the Pallas, which did not fire at all, and the Bellerophon, which only fired two shots. The firing was rather wild, and little damage would have been done, if an attack had been made, but the Achilles, which is comparably the best and most efficient seagoing ship afloat of any navy. The experiment was a very hazardous one, so there was no risk at all going taking chance and trusting to luck. The Achilles and Sphinx, both of tons of water being taken in. Some of the ships could be seen rolling their ports completely under water, the guns commencing filling with water, and remaining so for a short time, however, pointed out every direction, broadside on to the swell, or head on, and seemed to be as steady as a church, the whole time. No damage or accident was reported, but the swell continuing with considerable heavy swells after dark, the Oneida sprang her mainyard, the Achilles carried away her main and mizzen topgallantmasts and sails, and the Lord Clyde her jibboom. On the 27th the Ocean was ordered to Hubby Bay to coal, report damaged and rejoin the squadron. Late at night on the 28th the missing Research have in sight, and in the morning telegraphed the welcome intelligence that she had lifted from the Reef, if coming that she also had parted company and had sustained some more unimportant damage. 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Japan.

There is no news of a striking character from Shanghai by the *Singapore*, but we read:—

Private advices from Yokohama state that the war between China and the Tycoon has been brought to a close. The conditions of peace have not been made public, and little is known except that the result is due to the intervention of the Mikado. The ability and energy of the new Tycoon are highly spoken of, and an excellent understanding is said to prevail between him and the Mikado. Further disturbances at Yeddo, in consequence of the dearness of rice, are reported and the Government is said to have contracted for supplies from Saigon. Larger transactions are reported in the silk market, prices remaining nearly the same as by the last mail. Total settlements to date are estimated at from 4,500 to 4,500 piculs. Grey Shirtings have slightly improved.

The Paris Exhibition of 1867.

The *Times* correspondent writes from the French capital:—

I have lately visited the site of the Great Exhibition, and truly it well repays a visit, even in the present early stage of preparation for what will be one of the most remarkable sights modern Europe has seen. It will be something perfectly new and original. Former Great Exhibitions, whether in London or in Paris, have been comprised entirely within the walls of one vast edifice. But here the Exhibition building itself will be merely the principal and most imposing feature among spares—not to say hundreds—of others, many of which, if they stood alone, would attract attention and command admiration by their size, elegance, and originality. It will be, so to speak, what St. Peter's is to the 300 minor churches that find room, but hardly congregations, in Rome. It will be the town-hall of a rural city. The vast space of the Champ de Mars, when all is completed, will be like a great fair, magnified and dignified, with villas and pavilions in lieu of booths and stalls. Things are not yet for enough advanced for description, and it needs much more tinsel, even in their present state, than a short autumn afternoon to pace the whole ground and give a dance at all the structures, some of them rapidly advancing, others very incipient, others, again, which imagination has to erect on the sites they are hereafter to occupy. The ground has been parcelled out and allotted to the different exhibiting countries (it is hard to name one in the world so backward in civilization that it will not be there) and among the establishments of various kinds, which the magic wand of the Exhibition, the desire of publicity, the greed of gain, and other much higher motives, will cause to rise out of the barren surface of the Champ de Mars, Barren no more. At the cost of £6 sterling per stem for transplantation, 1 fly and well-grown trees of various kinds are brought and planted. They sicken a little at first, and recover their vigour and freshness. When the spring comes, parterres will bloom and fountains will refresh them, and the lake, lately invaded by the inundations, will be filled to the brim by the artificial river for which a ready channel is now preparing. It will not compose with those of Lemon or Windermere, and the disrespectful might perhaps call it a moderate sized pond, but it will have its island and its flower beds, and will look cool and ornamental. As to the buildings in progress, and to be planned, I can enumerate but a few of them. *A tout seigneur tout honneur*, and so must first be named the edifice designed for the founder of the Exhibition, the Imperial Pavilion. My companion at first took it for the head-quarters of the subjects of the Celestial Empire, on account of the pagoda-like aspect of its summit, but we soon found that when the top was completed and surrounded by eagles, it would very fairly represent an Imperial crown. Not far off from the Object of the State, the Church puts in its claim. A Bishop, the name of whose diocese escapes my memory, desires to show at his own small expense a suitable and even handsome place of worship may be built, and at his own cost he is constructing this edifice, of which the shell, at least, is well advanced towards completion, and the cost of which, I was told, will be considerably under £2,000. There is also to be a Protestant church or chapel, so that the spiritual wants of the Christian portion of the visitors of the Exhibition may be held to be sufficiently provided for. I hear there was to be a theatre, which seems probable, and there is certainly to be a singing cafe, and it is to be hoped, many other places where food and refreshment may be obtained, for they will be sorely needed by the visitors, who will find the distances and a frequent fatigue in former Exhibitions trifling when compared to what they must encounter in this. An important and very useful feature of the huge cosmopolitan fair will be the International Club, now rapidly rising, and guaranteed to be ready in good time by a very intelligent architect and engineer—although anyone not belonging to either of those professions might well despair when he sees the building now in its rough imperfect state, and knows what a complete and elegant place it is intended to make of it. It is to be a place of meeting for exhibitors and their friends, where hospitalities may be made, business transacted, letters written, received, and posted, hundreds of newspapers read, and excellent dinners eaten. The whole of the ground floor will be left undivided, forming a great hall, 177 feet long by 72 broad, of which the character will be that of a Bourse or Exchange. At the sides of this Salle des Pas Perdus, there will be desks at which letters can be written, contracts signed, memorandums made. Also there will be latrines, and all round the walls, let at a trifling charge to the members of the Club for the reception of their letters, cards, &c. Upstairs the overture comforts will be attended to. In the principal floor—second floor, reckoning the ground floor—there will be smaller rooms for parties of 50, 20, and even 10 with partitions removeable at will, as in the admirable Freres Provençaux. The administrators of the Club promise moderate charges, first-rate cookery, and the best of wines, and they will need to keep their word if they wish to keep their kitchen busy and content the members, for there will be no lack of gastronomical competition at this greatest of all Exhibitions. A balcony will run completely round the first floor of the Clubhouse, whence, and from the terraces on the roof, admirable views will be obtained of the Exhibition park (for into a park, and a very pretty one, is this and old Mons field to be converted), of the river, the Champs-Elysées, and of the immense sloping amphitheatre into which the steep heights of the Trocadero have been converted by the removal of 800,000 cubic meters of earth, and on which new avenues and boulevards and spacious lawns are to be laid out. The balcony and platforms will also afford an admirable station for seeing ceremonies and processions, the entrance and reception of distinguished personages, and all the stir that will go on at the main entrance to the park, close to which the Clubhouse is situated. All exhibitors will have a right to belong to the Club on payment of the subscription, fixed at 100f. for the seven months the Exhibition is intended to last. Non exhibitors desiring to become members must be proposed by two exhibitors or by the diplomatic or consular agents of their respective countries. Of the Exhibition building itself I shall say little. When complete, more competent pens will describe it, and photographers will make its likeness known to the utmost limits of the earth, until it shall be familiar even to the Fejee Islanders. The structure is very far advanced, and there is no doubt of its being ready in time, toilet at, as it is, by thousands daily, to the ordinary spectator there is still a vast deal of confusion, besides which many passages are barred and vistas closed by scaffolding, and ladders, and workmen, and into some places your guide, if he be with the spot familiar, cautions you against going lest your hat should be knocked over your eyes by a falling spar, or your personal beauty deteriorated by a shower of the fragments of glass which he knows, "think as leaves in Valombrosa," and render it decidedly imprudent for ladies to walk there in satin shoes. One point I feel rather inclined to insist upon, and that is my disbelief in the ephemeral nature of the structure. I would almost as soon believe an elephant to be a May-fly. When all that great pile shall be completed, fitted, soldered, riveted, and settled down, to break it up will seem almost as serious a business as the removal of an Egyptian pyramid. This is no elegant gimcrackery, raised by an accomplished gardener, and which a severe hailstorm might riddle. Everything about it is solid and substantial. The very glass of the windows is thick enough to stand a hammer test. The architectural part of the building alone, vast circular galleries, corded over with mile massive stonework, has engulphed millions of francs. There must be miles of these galleries—more than one mile certainly. Some of them, if not all, are to be kept full of water. Fancy a fire in this enormous circular warehouse, compared to which the most spacious of Oriental bazaars would look pitty—when it comes to be filled with all the wealth of the earth and crowded with a quarter of a million of visitors. By all means let there be plenty of water. It is impossible to imagine such a structure as this being hammered to pieces and carried away in fragments after seven months' use.

The Insurrection at Palermo.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Naples under date of the 27th Sept., gives the following details of the late revolutionary movement:—

The communications between this city and Sicily have been so completely closed during the last fortnight that the telegraph will have been your best informer of passing events. Let me, however, review events since the 15th inst. It was partly well known to all that armed bands were assembled in the neighbourhood, and that they had communication with malcontents in the city yet, with a blindness almost criminal, the Prefect rejected the offers of assistance tendered by the National Guard, and reposed in security. On the night of the 14th the first indications of the injurious and ill-advised enterprise were observed, yet nothing appears to have been done but to sequestrate a journal and arrest an editor for having warned the public of the approaching danger. On the night of the 16th the gates of the city were closed, and the bands, numbered at upwards of 2,000 persons, entered from the direction of Monreale, where, as I have already stated, great excesses had been committed. Colonel Bentivegna was acknowledged as the chief, and with his comparatively small army soon much himself master of the greater portion of the city repulsing the handful of troops in garrison, burning and sacking many public and private buildings, and driving the Prefect and Commander-in-Chief into the Royal Palace, where, with provisions exhausted, they were in hourly danger of being taken. The Carbineers especially suffered a severe loss, as did the troops; and the rebels also on their part paid dearly for their rashness and their guilt. Fresh troops arrived from various parts of the Kingdom, and with them, and mildly endeavored to manage to conceal themselves in the fastnesses, and are supported by the sympathy of the country people, the revolution, rebellion, or by whatever name it may be called, in Palermo seems to be at end. It is satisfactory to state that the contagion of the island has not shown any disaffection, but, on the contrary, has manifested every desire to support the Government. Such is the report inferred from the loyal addresses of municipal bodies. Even the opposition press has strongly condemned this insane movement; but all hardly demand how is it that the local authorities were so blind as to what was going on under their eyes, and what are the causes of this fatal movement? Italy is now sufficiently strong to put down any local agitation; but her Government should be careful not to create a national party of political reformers, and by making too heavy demands on the resources of the people.

Gossip from Paris.

One of the many modern changes in Parisian life and habits (writes the correspondent of the "Post") may observed at the terminus of any of the railway stations radiating from this capital. Every morning during summer the trains discharge hundreds of commercial men who have their chalet, villa, or more pretentious house in the environs of Paris, where the family reside for three months, and the husband goes backwards and forwards daily to his house of business. Thirty years ago a Frenchman would have considered it a journey to have gone down to St. Cloud, Versailles, or Fontainebleau, and return the same day. Now the Bois de Boulogne, go often to the theatre, know nothing of housekeeping, take a great interest in money-making, and are intensely selfish and heartless. They have all got a few *Obligations Mexicaines* and other loans to which a lottery is attached. Frenchwomen are very speculative. Will the reader go home with one of these gentlemen, and dine with madame and the family at a pretty Swiss cottage sort of building near St Cloud? Madame and the two ladies have been down here all the summer, and Monsieur X. comes up and down by rail almost daily. As soon as you get into the garden you are met by an English bull-dog of which every one appears afraid; but it is the fashion. There are pigeons and doves and other fowl, in a pretty little building gaily painted, and after the fashion something Moorish. The garden is full of flowers and tastefully laid out. Madame X. comes to the door dressed as if for a grand banquet. We walk about the garden, and at least a yard of satin robe is sweeping the pathway. Her hair coiffure are very elaborate. A number of small curls wander from something on the top of the head which is very much like a small golden saddle. The jacket is crimson, ornamented with large gold buttons. Boots, which appear to reach further up the leg than imagination ought to wander, are provided with such high heels that you wonder if this evening will pass without an accident. I make what I flatter myself is a rather pretty speech about madame's toilette. I soon find out there is something wrong. I then break out about the "poesie des champs." Won't do!

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Palermo.

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Let me, how- th inst. It was rmed bands were , and that they tents in the city inal, the Pre- tendered by the country. On the ations of the ini- were observed. done but to as- edition for having ing danger. O the city were upwards of 2,000 ion of Monreale, ent excesses had ringon was an th his compra- elf master of the ing the hand of l a sacking many driving the Pre- to the Royal Pa- ounted, they were The Carbineers s did the troops; paid dearly for French troop ar- orts of the king- lleged that they ence of contrary ed to the moun- ail unless they the fastnesses. city of the coun- rebellion, or by s called, in Do- factory to state d has not shown ory, has mo- rt the Government from the loyal Even the op- ment this insu- fficient how is it blind as to what ss, and what are ar Italy is now y local agitation eful not to create al reforms, and the resources of

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ges in Parisian correspondent d at the ter- stations which Every morning discharge hun- ir their chalets, in the environs de for three or goes backwards ers of business, ould Emperor con- ers to St Cloud nathless Bois de calf a day's dili- ailles, and Fon- to be hastily de- class of people to the suburbs, who had their country houses in the environs of Paris, which, in the majority of cases, are mortgaged to the extent of their entire value, in money-making, and are intensely selfish and heartless. They have all got a few *Obligations Mexicaines* and other loans to which a lottery is attached. Frenchwomen are very speculative. Will the reader go home with one of these gentlemen, and dine with madame and the family at a pretty Swiss cottage so far building near St Cloud? Madame and the two ladies have been down here all the summer, and Monsieur X. comes up and down by rail almost daily. As soon as you get into the garden you are met by an English bulldog of which every one appears afraid; but it is the fashion. There are pigeons and doves and other fowl, in a pretty little building gaily painted, and after the fashion something Moorish. The garden is full of flowers, and tastefully laid out. Madame X. comes to the door dressed as if for a grand banquet. We walk about the garden, and at least a yard of satin robe is sweeping the pathway. Her hair coiffeur is very elaborate. A number of small curls wander from something on the top of the head which is very much like a small golden saddle. The jacket is crimson, ornamented with large gold buttons. Boots, which appear to reach farther up the leg than imagination ought to wander, are provided with such high heels that you wonder if the evening will pass without an accident. I make what I flatter myself is a rather nearly approach madame's toilette. I soon find out there is something wrong. I then break out about the "poesie des champs." Wasn't she! Observe the husband is getting uneasy. At last madame breaks out—"Monsieur X. I don't like the country! *J'en suis fatiguée! Je m'ennuie!* Pierre often remains in Paris all night; whenever we come in the country his business in town seems to augment." As these words were uttered M. Pierre took one of those peculiar looks with which most married men are familiar. I was really delighted at such a moment to find the servant announcing dinner. The husband said not a word, but meekly and mildly conducted his mother-in-law in the dining-room and we four sat down to a dinner of some pretensions, with *entrées*, etc., but I know a friend who, after this repast, would have said "he had nothing to eat." The wine was generally bad. French people don't care much about wine. Madame spoke of north-ern Hallenberg and Baden Baden. Dr. Philipon had declared she must next year avail herself of the salubrious mineral waters of one of these places; her nerves were affected; *les nerfs* and for my part I heard nothing but shrieks and how the villa was damp, and how *mon cœur*, her husband, knew how ill she became if not surrounded by society, and why did he not come home on Thursday night? She was dreadfully frightened, and did not sleep all night. All this time Pierre was throwing in a word occasionally of the most conciliatory character. Next year we must go to Baden if the doctor recommended Baden. They would return to Paris next week. Yes, madame's nerves were affected. Recreditory and kind in the extreme, humble, respectful, and so "devoted" was the language of X. I am sorry to say X. occasionally subjected many people to make me think he was not quite sincere. And Madame X. is one of those quick, sharp, clever women! How much more she must see than stupid me! A husband may be too civil and obliging, and Paris is a wicked city. Madame took me round the house. I did not meet with a single book. The piano was never opened! French ladies don't write letters as English ladies do, immediately after breakfast. How do the French ladies pass their time in the country? The *Journal Amusant* has a picture of two ladies who meet each other in their country grounds, when the following dialogue takes place:—Que quiu fais maintenant?" "J'ai tourné un jobard qui me fait en sorte à la compagnon; j'élève des lapins; et toi?" "Moi! Oh! j'ai changé de genre; j'plume toujours des pigeons, et ça repouse!" But Madame X. tell me she never could take interest in any domestic animal but her little toy dogs, who annoyed us all dinner time. Such lovely creatures must of necessity get annoyed and sad in the country. X. you will take your wife to Baden next year, my brave boy. I can see that. Some other husband (the wicked York) will shake up another wife in this chalet. She, too, will get her nerves affected. I may dine with them, and come down with another set of new commercial representatives of new Paris. The funds as usual will be going up and down where will be "no news for the journals;" the many villas in the environs of Paris will be let again; gentlemen will be detained in Paris all night, and madame will be frightened in the country accordingly. Who shall say history does not repeat itself? No Paris fête of any mode will be seen in Paris during the summer in our days. It is the *genre* to go away—to be bored, it may be—but to go away. The fine wife and the fine family of the rich commercial classes must be at the seaside or in the country, not as the Londoners do, for a few weeks, but all the season; and this modern fact, I repeat, may be seen daily at the terminating railway stations.—Post.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Tuesday Evening.

A limited amount of business has been in progress in almost all branches of trade to-day, due no doubt to some extent to the anxiety with which later advices from Shanghai and Japan are awaited. The French mail from these ports is now overdue three days, and consequently the outward steamer *Alphee* advertised for the 25th instant, has not as yet taken her departure with the homeward mails.

The Opium market has been dull to-day, with a small amount of business being. Prices have again declined being $5 lower for Patna, and $10 for Malwa. The closing quotations are $405 for Patna, both cash and of the Eleventh Sales, $800 for Benares, and $780 for Malwa. Piece Goods have been in better demand and the transactions reported show an improvement in the quantity changing hands. Sales are noted of 1,700 pieces 8/8 Grey Shirtings at $3.60, 500 pieces at same price, 1800 7/8 Cottons at $3.10, 500 at $3.05, and 500 pieces 8/8 at $2.60; 100 pieces Camlets Singapore Cargo at $20½, 572 doz. Red and Black Handkerchiefs new pattern, to arrive at $1.00. The stock of T. Cloth has become quite limited, and when there is appears to be in the hands of a few holders, future prices may therefore be expected to be more remunerative as there can be no very large additions to the stock until the end of the beginning of the new year. Cotton is quite neglected this being a season of the year when the demand continues light. Sales reported to-day embrace 170 bales Tinnevelly at $22.50 to $23, and 400 bales Bengal at $20.50 to $21.00. The very limited supplies of Hides here at present affords little opportunity for any decided movement in this commodity. A slight improvement is noticeable in price to-day. Sales are reported of 17,200 piculs Rangoon at $2.15, 14,700 piculs Saigon at 2.05 to $2.20, and 5,000 piculs White Saigon at 2.22 to $2.35. There is a considerably far small tonnage, but the rates offered are so low and unremunerative that nothing will not accept them.

Export Cargoes.

Per *Sussanah*, for Shanghai:—

OPIUM.—Malwa	62 Chests
Patna	53 "
Total	115 Chests

TREASURE.....$3,800.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank bills 6 mos. 4/6½

Credits	6 "	4/6½ a 7
Documentary bills	3 "	4/7½
Bank bills on demand		4/7

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank 3 d.s. 72½

Private 30 d.s. 74½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank 3 d.s. Rs. 219½

" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 d.s. Rs. 220.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Hongkong, November 27th 1866.

OPIUM.—Patna, cash, new, $607, small sales. Benares, cash, new, $800, small sales. Malwa, cash, $780, to $785, good. $770, inferior, sales.

Eleventh sales. Patna, $602½ to $605, sales, speculative market.

COTTON.—Bengal, none. Ningpo, $25 to $27½. Shanghai Raw, $21, to $30. Bengal $19½ to $23. Bombay $22, to $25, small sales.

RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none. Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.95 to $2.35, small sales.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta 3 days' sight, 220, Rs. at 10 days' sight, 221, Rs. quoted.

On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 220, Rs. at 10 days' sight, 221, Rs. quoted.

On London at 6 months' sight, 4/6½, quoted.

GOLD LEAF.—$22.50, quoted.

SYCEE.—8¼ per cent premium, Bar Silver 11 per cent premium, offered.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co's Shares, par, old form per cent discount, new, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's Shares, 20 per cent premium old, 10 per cent premium new, offered.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, par, quoted.

Union Dock Company's Shares, 20 per cent discount, sales.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Company's Shares.—9 per cent discount, sales.

China Trader's Insurance Co's. Shares—par, sales endividend

Notices of Firms.

MEDICAL HALL.

MR. R. LIVINGSTONE MEARNS has this day been appointed Manager of the Medical Hall, and will sign for the same, per Procuration, from this date.

tf 2401 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. C. KHAKERBROY being about to leave for Bombay, the management of my firm henceforth will be conducted by Mr. VERRIEE NAZERBHOY, who has taken charge of my business and is authorised to sign my name.

DHURUMSEY PONJABHOY.

tf 2394 Hongkong, 6th October, 1866.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style of KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co.

A. KIRCHNER.
H. BOGER.

tf 1388 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1866.

STAG HOTEL.

THE Undersigned assumes the Management of the above HOTEL from this date.

HENRY J. GREEN.

tf 1995 Hongkong, 4th September, 1866.

MR. JOHN WILSON and Mr. JOSEPH HAYES were admitted partners in our Shanghai firm on the 1st October, 1866.

Mr. JOSEPH HAYES was admitted a partner in our Hongkong firm on 30th September, 1865.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

3m 2405 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Messrs JOSEPH OXFORD, HENRY DAVIDSON, JACOB ABRAHAM and ALEXANDER OSMAN LEVYSON has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who will henceforth sign the firm in liquidation.

OXFORD & Co.

Hongkong and China,
11th September, 1866. tf 1986

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by Messrs. OXFORD & Co., at Hongkong and Canton, will be continued by the Undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the firm of

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

J. ARNHOLD.
A. O. LEVYSON.
F. KARBERG.

tf 1987 Hongkong, 11th September, 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES MACANDREW in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1866, and Mr. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON was admitted a Partner from the 1st July last.

HARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

3m 2060 Hongkong, 13th September, 1866.

MR. JOSEPH KRIMMENACHER was from the 1st July, 1866, admitted a partner in my firm, which henceforth will be carried on under the style and name of SANDER & Co.

F. SANDER.

tf 2101 Hongkong, 26th September, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on by BARLOWE & Co., at Hongkong, in this day DISCONTINUED, and the Hongkong Branch of their House closed. The outstanding accounts of the House will be received and settled by the Undersigned.

A. LETHEM,
ADOLPH MEYER.

tf 1826 Hongkong, 24th August, 1866

NOTICE.

MR. M. DE LANGE has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 16 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1866.

MR. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES Jr., and Mr. STRAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st July.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1626 Hongkong, 31st July, 1866.

I HAVE this day established myself as Commission Merchant at this Port.

Office, corner of *Queen's Road Graham Street.*

G. W. HARTMANN.

tf 1882 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

THE Business heretofore carried on by the Undersigned is this day closed. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. G. W. HARTMANN, who will sign the firm in liquidation.

ARNEMANN & Co.

tf 1881 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

I HAVE this day established myself in business as MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, in her the style or firm of LADD & Co.

JOHN R. LADD.

tf 912 Hongkong, 7th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the Undersigned in the Widowmaking and Jewellery business ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date, all Debts will be collected, and all Claims paid by Mr. GEORGE B. PALOSSER who has taken over the business from that date.

D. LAPRAIK.

tf 959 Hongkong, 4th April, 1866.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify, that the Business from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of G. PALOSSER & Co.

G. PALOSSER.

tf 982 Hongkong, 5th April, 1866.

MR. WILLIAM JEX STERRY is authorised to sign our firm per procuration, and from this day will take charge of our Business.

SAYLE, PEACOCK & Co.

3m 2359 Hongkong, 15th October, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the business heretofore carried on by me, in favour of my Nephew, Mr. JOHN STEWARD DARRAH.

D. LAPRAIK.

tf 1119 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as partner Mr. ALEXANDER McGEACHEN HEATON, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK.

tf 1420 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

WE have this established a branch of our firm at Yokohama, Japan

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 728 Hongkong, 14th April, 1866.

MR. EDWARD WALLACE is authorized to sign our firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 727 Hongkong, 14th April, 1866.

THE Undersigned having taken over the business of Messrs. BOWRA & Co. in this Colony from Mr. W. A. BOWRA (who retires from the firm this day) beg to solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

P. M. HARSANT.
GEO. A. F. NORRIS.

Hongkong 1st May, 1862.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. OPESIL, in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ERNEST DRACON has this day been admitted a partner.

DRACON & Co.

tf 21 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER and Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 1208 Kiukiang, May 31, 1866. J-11

I have this day established myself at Hankow as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the style of ALEX DOWNIE & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.

tf 690, Hankow, 15th March, 1866. Apl. 10

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. TRUELSEN a Partner in my firm, which will in future be carried on under the style of COIT, TRUELSEN, AND Co.

F. COIT.

tf 1603 Ningpo, 18th July, 1866.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing between J. TRUELSEN, BOST. RAYNER, AND G. W. HANNAFORD, under the firm of J. Bohstedt & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. Truelsen and or Mr. Robt. Rayner will sign the firm in liquidation.

J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

tf 1604 Ningpo, 16th July, 1866.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between H. JURGENS & C. GOSCHEMEYER, and C. ERDMANN, under the firm of H. JURGENS & Co., having been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to, and all persons having claims against the same, will please communicate with, the Undersigned, before the 15th December next.

C. ERDMANN,
39, *Wyndham Street.*

19d 2397 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE authorised Mr. JOHN GUMAIL to collect all out standing accounts for me during my absence from Hongkong.

H. JOHN CARR.

tf 2382 Hongkong, 26th November, 1866.

WE HAVE this day closed our business at Tientsin. Mr. W. SPARK will liquidate the same, and sign per procuration for the firm in liquidation.

Our business will henceforth be conducted only at Hongkong.

E. & J. MEYER.

3m 2260 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866. O 8

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the firm of SPARK & Co.

W. E. A. SPARK.

3m 2261 Tientsin, 1st October, 1866. O 8

MR. JOHN ERODE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.
Architects, Civil Engineers, &c.

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1866. tf 2395

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID NEISH is authorised to sign our Firm, per Procuration.

ERNEST MAJOR & Co.

1m 2396 Ningpo, 24th Oct. 1866. 1N

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. A. CHEVERERS to sign our firm per procuration.

LAFON FRERES & Cie.

2441 1m Saigon, 13th September, 1866. N6

WE have established a BRANCH of our Firm at Yokohama.

AUGUSTINE HEADE & Co.

1m 2516 China, 30th Oct. 1866. N16

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE *A* 1 Dutch barque

"SOPHIA AMALIA,"

V. Overhlit, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 2593 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE *A* 1 American ship

"RICHARD III."

Greenough, Master, will be dispatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 3rd December.

For Freight, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

7d 2594 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866.

FOR MANILA. (*Direct.*)

THE Spanish barque

"CONCHITA,"

Renteria, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. REYNOLDS & Co.

1w 2598 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 Hamburg Clipper barque

"GALATEA,"

Captain Gerrits, of 700 Tons Register, having a good portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa and will have early dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2569 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866.

FOR TOUCHOW.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper barque

"TAVISTOCK,"

Captain Tate, will be dispatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY next, the 1st December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

6d 2600 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British ship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

Captain Jackson, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 2601 Hongkong, 27th November, 1866

STEAM TO

SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship

"NIPHON,"

will have immediate dispatch for the above Places.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Acting Superintendent.*

tf 2577 Hongkong, 28th November, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE.

With quick dispatch.

THE *A* 1 Austrian brig

"TIMAVO,"

Captain Sandrinelli, will be dispatched as above.

Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 2578 Hongkong, 28th November, 1866.

FOR MELBOURNE. (*Direct.*)

THE *A* 1 British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

Captain Sydserff, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2565 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1866.

FOR NEW ZEALTE, (AUSTRALIA.)

THE *A* 1 French Clipper ship

"SAINT AUBIN,"

of 1,162 Tons Register, will be dispatched in about 10 days and has superior cabin accommodation for a few passengers.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

7d 2567 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE First-class Hamburg barque

"SATURNUS,"

Captain Diederich, of 6,000 Piculs carrying capacity, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 2512 Hongkong, 21st November, 1866.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE *A* 1 Prussian 3 masted Clipper schooner

"CAROLINE,"

Paulsen, Master, of about 1,500 Piculs carrying capacity, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 2513 Hongkong, 15th November, 1866.

FOR AMOY.

THE *A* 1 Brewan 3 masted Clipper schooner

"WILLY,"

Rohkar, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above Port, and has room for about 3,000 Piculs.

For Freight apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 2514 Hongkong, 15th November, 1866.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE *A* 1 British barque

"MARAVI,"

Captain Anderson, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight, Apply to

DAVID ANDERSON, SONS & Co.

tf 2508 Hongkong, 14th November, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 Prussian barque

"LOUIS KNIPFLER,"

Captain Steemann, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight, Apply to

BOSMAN & Co.

tf 2505 Hongkong, 14th November, 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE British barque

"CORA LINN,"

Captain Jago, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 2136 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866.

Vessels Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON	Cora Linn	Jago	Whampoa	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Powhattan	Patten	Whampoa	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Charger	Hatch	Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Galatea	Gerritz	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Louis Knipfler	Seamann	Hongkong	Bosman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates	Sydserff	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEWCASTLE	Saint Aubin		Hongkong	Leudstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'NANG & CALCUTTA	Catherine Apcar (str.)	Swanson	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	Ohme	Badenap	Hongkong	Bayavan, Brothers & Co.	On Friday, the 30th.
Do.	Saturnus	Diederich	Hongkong	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Timavo	Sandrinelli	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Pembrokeshire	Jackson	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Richard III.	Greenough	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Monday, 3rd December.
BATAVIA	Sophia Amalia	Overhlit	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Concha	Renteria	Hongkong	Reynolds & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NAGASAKI	Caroline	Paulsen	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Maravi	Anderson	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Tavistock	Tate	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saturday, 1st December.
AMOY	Willy	Rohkar	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Niphon (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE *A* 1 French bark

"CHENE,"

Capt. Eudemon, will be dispatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 30 h November, 1866.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REYNYAAN, BROTHERS & Co.

19d 2405 Hongkong, 13th November, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper ship

"CHARGER,"

Captain Hatch, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick dispatch.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2145 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866.

For Freight or Charter.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British bark

"MIGRATOR,"

of about 7,000 piculs carrying Capacity.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2335 Hongkong, 25th October, 1866.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 British ship

"QUEEN OF ENGLAND,"

of 1200 Tons Register.

For Freight or Charter, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2415 Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1866.

FOR SALE.

SURPLUS STEAMER STORES.

FOR CABIN USE.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
JAMS and JELLIES, OLIVES, OLIVE OIL.
TABLE SALT, EXTRACTS, SAUCES, MUSHARD.
PICKLES, and a variety of other articles.
All in good condition, and the greater portion lately received.

FOR ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.
COTTON WASTE, Best White and mixed
CASTOR OIL.

SUNDRIES.
GUM SHELLAC.
CALCUTTA SOAP.
TURPENTINE, in Barrels.

Apply to

J. M. DELANO,
at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Godowns.
East Point.

tf 2280 Hongkong, 17th October, 1866.

MESSRS. BONNETT & Co. have received by Overland Steamer and other late Arrivals a CHOICE ASSORTMENT of LADIES' MOIRE, FIGURED, and PLAIN SILKS; and, TARTAN DRESSES, HATS and MANTLES, also SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.; and a choice assortment of FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, BELTS, and BUCKLES.

BABIES' HOODS and CLOAKS.

Mrs. BONNETT solicits the PATRONAGE of the Ladies of Hongkong for the DRESSMAKING, and MILLINERY DEPARTMENT; and begs to say any work entrusted to her shall be executed with PROMPTITUDE and NEATNESS and in the Newest FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

tf 2011 Hongkong, November 19th, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex "*PORTLAND*," & "*LORD MACAULAY*" AND OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.

A LARGE and carefully selected assortment of the newest designs in fancy SILKS for DRESSES.

Black and Fancy Coloured DRESS SILKS, and MOIRE ANTIQUES.

Plain and Fancy POPLINS, in large variety.

BAREGE DRESSES of latest designs.

A large assortment of the newest and choicest shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH MANTLES.

MERINOES, Black and all Fancy Colours.

LLAMAS in all Colours.

A choice stock of Plain and Fancy CLOTHS, suitable for the approaching season.

New Patterns in CASSIMERES and TROWSERINGS.

Fancy SCARFS and NECKTIES, of newest styles.

Linen POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Coloured.

Woollen and Cotton SOCKS.

A large lot of FRENCH BOOTS.

All the newest shapes in French and English-made FELT HATS.

Gentlemen's SHIRTS in great variety.

Furniture DAMASKS in all Colours.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

Rich Lace CURTAINS, Family SHEETINGS, Damask TABLE CLOTHS, Turkish TOWELS, CHINTZES, &c. &c.

A large assortment of CRINOLINES.

Coloured KID GLOVES.

PERFUMERY from the best French and English Manufacturers.

ARTICLES DE PARIS in great variety.

And.

A large assortment of SADDLERY, at London prices.

ALEX. BOYER,
Corner of Wellington & D'Aguilar Streets.

tf 2271 Hongkong, 16th October, 1866.

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE.

100 BARRELS Extra MESS BEEF.
50 BARRELS PRIME PORK.

Apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2843 Hongkong, 19th September, 1866.

PIANINO

A SPLENDID NEW PIANINO, of beautiful tone, expressly built for the Present Owner, who is about to leave the Colony, is to be SOLD at a very moderate price.

Address K S., Office of this paper.

tf 2214 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866

FOR SALE.

THE HULL of the late Steamship "PEKIN," on the spot lies in the Harbour, without Engines or Boilers. For particulars apply to the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co.

tf 2048 Hongkong, 19th September, 1866

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 750 Tons of LABUAN STEAM COAL (at present afloat). Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & Co.

tf 1981 Hongkong, 13th September, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL LOT of Superior CALIFORNIA CHEESE, in Tins of from 20 to 25 lbs., or for sale by the Pound. Also new BUTTER in 5 lbs. Tins.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

1m 2357 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1866.

FOR SALE.

BY the Undersigned, at their TIMBER YARD, *Wanchi*, 1,500 Logs of Manila HARD WOOD, in quantities to suit purchasers. The Timber consists of MOLAVA and BANABA, measuring about 50,000 cubic feet.

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2302 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A FEW BOXES of Prime OLD CONTRACT CAVITAS.—Price $6, per 500. Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

tf 2344 Hongkong, 29th November, 1866.

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.

RAY & Co.

tf 2247 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

For Sale.

SAYLE, PEACOCK & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
HONGKONG,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.
CARPET, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN AND OUTFITTERS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Coloured Flannel Suits to measure from	...	$11.00
Fancy Tweed "	...	14.00
Coloured Flannel Trowsers "	...	4.00
" " Vest "	...	2.00
" " Sac Coat "	...	5.00
Fancy Tweed "	...	6.00
" " Morning Coat "	...	9.00
" " Trowsers "	...	3.00
" " Vest "	...	3.00
Silk and Wool mixed Sac Coat "	...	9.00
" " " Morning Coat "	...	12.00
" " " Trowsers "	...	7.00
" " " Vest "	...	4.00
All Wool Scotch Tweed Sac Coat "	...	8.00
" " " Morning Coat "	...	9.00
" " " Trowsers "	...	3.00
" " " Vest "	...	3.00
Superfine Black Cloth Sac Coat "	...	8.00
" " " Morning Coat "	...	10.00
" " " Trowsers "	...	6.00
" " " Vest "	...	3.00
Cheviot field Overcoat "	...	15.00
Inverness Capes "	...	12.00

A well assorted stock of ready-made GARMENTS, Regulation MILITARY and NAVY CLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres, manufactured expressly to suit the Climate.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT under the management, of experienced Cutters from the *West* end of *London*.

All GARMENTS made from measure guaranteed a perfect fit.

FURNISHING.

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Queen's Road.

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A 12-feet Solid Mahogany BILLIARD TABLE, by *Thurston & Co.*, with appurtenances complete.

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CARLISLE BEER in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

Champagne and Claret in dozens Cases.

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100 HOGSHEADS *Bass's* PALE ALE.
75 Hogsheads *Barclay and Perkin's* STOUT.
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Guinness's STOUT, Dublin, bottled in Quarts and Pints.
Bass's PALE ALE, in excellent order, in Quarts and Pints.
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Fine CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, from Bordeaux.
Every description of GILMAN'S STORES from the well known house of *Copeland & Co.*, in wholesale and retail.
Fine YORK HAMS, in Cases.
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1380 Gallons *Holbeck's* Boiled LINSEED OIL, in drums and wood.
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Do. TURPENTINE.
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Do. PAINT BRUSHES, assorted.
Peacock's patent COMPOSITION.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

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"CAROLINE,"

Paulsen, Master, of about 1,500 Piculs carrying capacity, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.

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Rohkar, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above Port, and has room for about 3,000 Piculs.

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THE *A* 1 British barque

"MARAVI,"

Captain Anderson, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight, Apply to

DAVID ANDERSON, SONS & Co.

tf 2508 Hongkong, 14th November, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 Prussian barque

"LOUIS KNIPFLER,"

Captain Steemann, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight, Apply to

BOSMAN & Co.

tf 2505 Hongkong, 14th November, 1866.

Extracts.

England and her Ally.

(From the Saturday Review.)

Englishmen are not likely to be so bitterly satified at the omission of their name in the Imperial State Paper as the French were because the King of Prussia refrained from any mention of the good offices of France in his speech on opening the Chambers. Still it is rather trying to the critics of Britain to awake and find that, in an exhaustive manifesto on the map of Europe and on the future of European politics, the wishes and the designs and the existence of Great Britain are all ignored. The French Emperor has publicly taken to it our word. We have declared that for the future we mean to stand aloof from the vulgar brawls of the Continent of Europe, and to devote ourselves instead to the noble task of violently forcing the Japanese to buy Manchester dry goods. The Emperor believes in the sincerity of the declaration, and ceases to take England into account as a European Power. Spain is included in his description of the distribution of European forces. The United States of America, is thought worth reckoning in a calculation of the various elements which may go to the making of the future. Great Britain is relegated to the dim obscurity and insignificance which envelopes such Powers as Sweden and Holland. Nobody has any right to complain of this. In the late debate of the House of Commons upon foreign politics our rulers wished to make it plain that our chosen foreign policy is to have no policy at all. We have taken up an attitude of philosophic indifference to everybody's interests but our own, and Napoleon III. either believes that we mean to stick to it or else he would fain place us out of it. It is however, much easier to put on a complacent air of philosophy than to saturate yourself with a genuinely philosophic temper. And unless we are really so fully emancipated as you wish to be thought, nothing is more irritating than to be left out of all consideration and account, just as if you meant what you said. Consequently, the Englishman who, in spite of the material prosperity of his century, has still a great deal of the old Palmerstonian *Civis Romanus* feeling about him may find himself sometimes not quite unconscious of a Roman envy. People who do not go to parties still generally like the compliment of being asked. And even in far principle, though England has constitutionally vow that she will have nothing to do with foreign affairs, she would perhaps miss the less likeable grandiloquent French attitudes heaped upon her in the Imperial orations. The Emperor is endowed with the too keen logical power of the truth over whom he rules. If his ally thwarts him in nearly every project that he has entertained since the alliance was contracted, he tacitly assumes that such a combination is no alliance at all, and is a priori not worth mentioning in a document of which the objects business, and not idle talk. In the affairs of Poland, in the scheme for a Congress, in Mexico affairs, in the scheme for the reorganization of the South, and in smaller matters quality he found that the English alliance meant English disapproval and opposition. The Crimean war are removed from those projects in point of time, the more is disputably clear does it become that in the gist of these transactions France rights and that the Emperor was wrong. Still this is not all loss. To make matters worse, not only were we impotent to oppose the Imperial plans, but as the Times-Jove himself was then Foreign Secretary by Divine Right, we were actually made to make our own allies as offensive as possible. Who can wonder that the Emperor, in reviewing his position, in taking stock of the political relations of Europe, should not think it worth while to waste a paragraph or a thought on an alliance, which for ten years has produced little besides a bundle of rude dispatches. The recent Circular unquestionably marks a highly important point in the history of the French alliance. It shows that, through the constitutive repetition of our rôle in any circumstances in respect to material influence, we have ceased to be respected as a source of moral influence. By the constant declaration that nothing short of invasion shall induce us to draw the sword in Europe, we have neutralized the effect of such a disinterested and eminently creditable war, for instance, as the cession of the Ionian Islands. We have lost all weight in political emergencies where, though we may have, so mind to fight, we have, and it is our duty as a rational people to have, very strong opinions and very strong personal interests. The really elevated and noble side of English character counts for nothing, because most politicians and foreign journalists insist that foreign Powers shall see nothing but its selfish and meanly prudent side, as if that were the substance of the whole. The deplorable result is gradually dawning upon us. The mischief in the Emperor's Circular of that "irresistible power which is gradually gaining the disappearance of minor States" has naturally inspired the liveliest uneasiness in Brussels, and among the publicists of Switzerland. The assertion of population "with the same customs and the same national spirit" as France, which is spoken of as a very proper kind of territorial extension, is unreasonably felt to have an unpleasant application to two countries in parts of which they use the French language and the French pole. Now there can be no doubt that any move on the part of France in this direction would excite as violent feeling as England is capable of in any matter not immediately affecting the diffusion of her goods. Whether the feeling would be violent enough to drive us into war, and whether such aggression would be a just cause of war, are two very open questions. But there is at least a strong presumption that, if the alliance between England and France had anything deeper than a makeshift, if the English Government had pursued an intelligent and self-respecting policy, interfering only on occasions and in a manner in which interference could be effective, and displaying something like a compact, firmness, and generous system of national action, then English counsels would not have failed to tell with irresistible force against the bare conception of such a frightening projects. The example and weight of England in commercial matters strengthened the Emperor against a rebellious and stiff-necked direction of his own subjects in the matter of free trade. In exactly the same way, in matters touching the European state system, if England had exerted her profound indifference to all Continental transactions whatever, he might and disinterested policy could have strengthened the Emperor in controlling what he calls "the hour of obtaining by war a territorial extension." For the French people have never yet had any part of susceptibility in the presence of a disinterested example. They are not very much less sensitive about being surpassed morally than about being surpassed in the art of war. That keen spirit of emulation which has been so fortunately kindled in the order of military ideas by the victories of their old antagonists, the Prussians, is capable of being more beneficently roused in the order of moral ideas. In the presence of a nobler political morality than their own, a Frenchman is as certainly impelled to obey it as a citizen of any other thoroughly enlightened country. In spite of some unpleasant relics of a bygone spirit, an Englishman may well hope that national vanity, take pride in the comparative disinterestedness of his country in European affairs. Considerations of the truest self-interest have taught us that territorial rapacity is a source of constant weakness and perturbation in the country which is afflicted by it, apart from its pernicious effects on surrounding nations. We have committed sins in our time in this way, but we have got a stage ahead of them now. Diplomatists such as those shadowed forth in the Auxerre speech, intimations that if anybody else gets anything we shall insist upon having something too, are impossible in this country. Why, then, is so admirable an example thrown away upon France? Why do the keen, and on the whole generous, people of that country lag behind, and fail to see the striking moral inferiority of the attitude which they have been assuming? Because England has been too anxious to give the ugliest and meanest aspect to her policy of which it is capable, and to reject forth its principles in the most unattractive guise that they can be made to assume. Instead of saying that non-intervention in the recent war was the right policy for us because Germans knew their own affairs best, and because no political duty invited our interference, we have sneered and speeches to prefer explain our course, in this and all the similar cases of the Continent, by saying that, in the first place, we are an Asiatic Power; and in the second, that, after all, our great and single duty is to look out for our own interests. Instead of saying that we have no difficulty in the prosecution of our commercial business, we have made it appear that we are willing to sell our honor for some paltry concessions in the shape of a few pounds of tea, or a few yards of silk. Instead of saying that we have no ambition to be the Quixotes of Europe, we have made it appear that we are willing to see the weaker nations of Europe trampled on, if we can only get a few more